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Japanese Side Should Extend Repatriation Accord As It Is

—KRCS Delegation Chief Issues Statement—

Kim Ju Yung, Chief of the Korean Red Cross Society Delegation on July 5 issued a statement in Niigata, Japan, in connection with the extension of the repatriation agreement of Korean citizens in Japan to their fatherland. In the statement, the DPRK Red Cross demanded that the term of the repatriation agreement should be extended for another year as it is, as there are still a great number of applicants for repatriation. The statement follows in part:

As is well known, on the basis of the repatriation agreement signed between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies, the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their fatherland has been smoothly carried out for some three years since December of 1959.

Over 70,000 Korean citizens have so far returned to their fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—in 95 batches and are leading a free, happy life there.

In Japan there are still a great number of Koreans who have applied for repatriation and are ready for departure in order to put a stop to their miserable life in a foreign country.

This fact shows that the repatriation will not be completed within the term of the existing repatriation agreement.

Taking this into consideration, the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society made clear its standpoint on the repatriation problem, in its cable of June 22, 1962 to its Japanese counterpart.

As is clearly stated in the cable, we, basing ourselves on the basic principle of the repatriation agreement that the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their fatherland should be smoothly continued as long as there are those desirous of returning home, consider that the term of the repatriation agreement should be extended for another year as it is, according to Article 9 of the agreement.

This is our stand and it will never be changed.

However, according to reports from abroad, some Japanese officials concerned stated that they were opposed to the extension of the repatriation agreement and that they would discontinue the repatriation work after the end of this year.

Recently, a spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Ministry stated that "the ministry should consider a possible effect that the extension of the repatriation agreement's term might have on the 'Japan-South Korea Talks' aimed at normalizing diplomatic relations between Japan and South Korea."

Can we say that such an attitude of the Japanese authorities is unrelated to the undisguised plot of the Japanese imperialists to re-invade South Korea and to the stepped-up U.S. imperialists' intrigues to ally the South Korean military with the Japanese militarists?

If the repatriation based on genuine humanitarianism is undermined due to a political design, the Japanese authorities should take the responsibility for all the ensuing consequences.

We cannot overlook any plots to obstruct the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

We believe that the Japanese authorities should display sincerity as to the repatriation work.

GAKJ Demands Unconditional Extension of Repatriation Accord

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Koreans in Japan at a press conference issued on July 7 a statement strongly demanding the Japanese authorities to extend the existing agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan as it is by one year.

Pointing out that the Japanese government, at a cabinet meeting on July 6, decided to scrap the present repatriation agreement by this year.

This decision apparently pursues an unwarranted political scheme for an early conclusion of the unjustifiable "South Korea-Japan Talks" and for the economic intrusion of the Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea and it is geared to the demand of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities for scuttling the repatriation work.

We, the statement continued, strongly demand that the Japanese authorities cancel the decision of the Cabinet for wrecking the repatriation work and extend the repatriation agreement as it is in compliance with the proposal of the Korean Red Cross Society.

Korean, Soviet and Chinese Leaders Exchange Cables of Greetings

—On Occasion of First Anniversaries of Korean-Soviet, Korean-Chinese Treaties—

PYONGYANG, July 5 and 10 (KCNA)—On the occasion of the first anniversaries of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union (July 6, 1961) and that between Korea and China (July 11, 1961), the Korean, Soviet and Chinese leaders exchanged telegrams of greetings.

The telegrams exchanged between Korean and Soviet leaders alone are shown below in part:

Cable From Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun to Premier Khrushchov and President Brezhnev:

Extending wholehearted congratulations and fraternal greetings to Khrushchov and President Brezhnev and to the entire Soviet people, the telegram said:

"The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded between our two countries fighting shoulder to shoulder for the victory of the common cause of peace, socialism and communism has developed onto a new stage the traditional fraternal friendship and solidarity and the relations of mutual cooperation between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union.

"This historical treaty concluded between our two countries on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism constitutes an important guarantee in defending the revolutionary gains of our people from the imperialist aggression and boundlessly inspires the struggle of the Korean people for the socialist construction of the country and for the accomplishment of the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

"Our Party, Government and people immensely value the proletarian internationalist friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union and will march ahead forever together with the Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist countries in the struggle for the ultimate victory of the common cause of peace, socialism and communism against the aggressive machinations of the imperialists.

"The proletarian internationalist friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples which have been historically formed and consolidated and developed into the relation of a great alliance through the common struggle for the victory of the cause of Marxism-Leninism are invincible and will be everlasting and immortal.

Cable From Premier Khrushchov and President Brezhnev to Premier Kim Il Sung, President Choi Yong Kun

The conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance last year between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an important event in the life of our two countries and was a new, clear expression of the traditional friendship existing for long between the peoples of our two countries.

This treaty is aimed at preserving and consolidating peace and security in the Far East and the whole world and constitutes a reliable guarantee in preventing encroachment upon the independence of the DPRK and a stern warning to the adventurous machination of U.S. imperialism and the South Korean reactionary forces.

Editorial

Japanese Authorities Cannot Evade Their Duty in Repatriation of Koreans in Japan

(1)

THE Japanese government authorities are recently up to more brazenfaced intrigues with regard to the repatriation question of the Korean citizens in Japan.

On July 6, the Japanese Cabinet met to discuss the ways of rejecting the proposal of the DPRK Red Cross Society on the extension of the existing repatriation agreement as it is.

The Japanese government put up the absurd pretexts that the existing agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan "has already achieved its aim" and the time has gone when the government should "take part in" the repatriation work, and that future repatriation should take the "form of individual return" under a new agreement between the red cross societies of Korea and Japan.

This act of the Japanese authorities brings into the broad daylight their scheme to lead the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to fiasco, a scheme which can never be tolerated.

(2)

AS is well known, the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan has been going on smoothly for some three years under the repatriation agreement signed between the Korean and Japanese red cross organizations.

Up to date, 76,921 Korean citizens in Japan have been repatriated in 96 batches to their fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—and they are now leading a free and happy new life there.

And still tens of thousands of Korean citizens in Japan are expressing their wish to return home and large numbers of them are applying for repatriation in succession.

All this bespeaks that the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan cannot be wound up within the term of validity of the present agreement. Moreover, Article 9 of the repatriation agreement provides for extending the agreement, so long as there are applicants for repatriation.

Therefore, it is quite natural and a very simple matter to extend the repatriation agreement which expires on November 12 this year.

To return to their longed-for fatherland is a sacred, inviolable right of the Korean citizens in Japan from the viewpoint of international law and humanitarianism and no one is allowed to encroach upon it.

(3)

THEN, how can the Japanese authorities claim that the existing agreement "has achieved its aim," when a large number of Korean citizens are still waiting for repatriation ships? The aim of the repatriation work lies in letting all those who are desirous of returning home to go to their fatherland without exception.

Nonsensical, indeed, is the twaddle of the Japanese authorities about "individual repatriation."

As everyone knows, the Korean citizens in Japan crossed over to Japan after losing a means of livelihood in their homeland due to the vicious aggressive policy of the Japanese imperialist occupationists or were taken to Japan for forced labour and underwent untold sufferings and misfortunes due to ruthless national discrimination for scores of years. Many of them were wrongfully sacrificed in the foreign land. All the expenses the Japanese government authorities have borne in repatriating Korean citizens are only their fares for travelling to Niigata and few meals. But, now they refuse to provide even these expenses and meals. This cannot be construed otherwise than an attempt to hinder the repatriation work.

(4)

IT is clear that today the reactionary ruling circles of Japan are going to use the repatriation question as a lever in the ugly political bargaining with the South Korean military group. This is borne out by the recent remarks of a spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Ministry that Japan would oppose the extension of the existing repatriation agreement, taking into consideration "the effect on the 'Japan-South Korean Talks' for the establishment of normal relations."

It is not without reason that the Japanese government, while obstructing the extension of the present agreement to break up the repatriation work, is scheming under U.S. instructions to resume with the South Korean ruling circles "South Korea-Japan Preliminary Talks" from the latter part of this month and "South Korea-Japan Political Talks" in August with a view to bringing their dirty bargaining to a successful settlement.

The Japanese authorities' plot to wreck the repatriation work is a gross infringement upon the inviolable rights of the Korean citizens in Japan. They should give up this plot at once.

It is the duty of the Japanese government to keep the repatriation work going so long as there are Korean citizens in Japan who desire to return home, shaking off their long years of hard life in the foreign country.

We strongly demand that the Japanese authorities cancel the decision of the Cabinet meeting for wrecking the repatriation work and extend the repatriation agreement as it is in compliance with the proposal of the Korean Red Cross Society.

The Japanese authorities cannot evade their duty in the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Invincible Is Unity of Three Peoples!

—1st Anniversaries of Korean-Soviet, Korean-Chinese Treaties Celebrated in Pyongyang—

PYONGYANG, July 5 and 10 (KCNA)—The Korean people significantly celebrated the first anniversaries of the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union (July 6, 1961) and that between Korea and China (July 11, 1961).

Pyongyang City celebration meetings were held on the evenings of July 5 and 10 respectively at the Grand Theatre in honour of the first anniversaries of the signing of these two treaties.

The meetings were attended by a large number of working people as well as functionaries of the Party and Government organs and public organizations, men of science, culture,arts and the press and officers and men of the People's Army. Invited to these meetings were M.E. Kryukov, Charge D'Affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and Hao Teh-ching, Chinese Ambassador to Korea, respectively.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il made speeches at both meetings, which follow in parts:

First Vice-Premier Kim Il's Speech at Korean-Soviet Treaty Celebration Meeting

The speaker, laying stress on the weighty significance of the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, noted:

This treaty is a fully defensive and peaceful treaty for safeguarding the security of our country and the socialist gains of our people from the aggression of imperialism, and for fulfilling the national task of the entire Korean people to achieve the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The treaty makes a great contribution not only to the defence of peace and security in Korea but also to the defence of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The treaty is helping toward strengthening not only the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Soviet peoples but also the unity of the entire socialist camp.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il continued:

The Soviet Union, the mightiest socialist power in the world, has become an invincible bastion of peace and socialism.

We fully support the sincere efforts of the Soviet Union for easing the international tension and consolidating world peace.

Referring to the consistent efforts of the Government of our Republic for the unification of the country, he noted:

The recent 11th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK advanced new reasonable proposals for making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, delivering the South Korean people from the miserable plight of today and settling the Korean question peacefully and called upon the people of all strata of North and South Korea to come out in a nationwide anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

The meeting marking the first anniversary of the Korean-Chinese Treaty held in the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang. Photo shows the platform (left) and attendants of the meeting.

There can be no ground or excuse whatsoever for the U.S. troops to stay on in South Korea and they must pull out of South Korea, at once, taking with them all their lethal weapons.

The entire Korean people will do everything in their power to fortify the revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of the Republic and will reliably defend the eastern outpost of the socialist camp, maintaining utmost vigilance against the enemy, stressed the First Vice-Premier in conclusion.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il's Speech at Korean-Chinese Treaty Celebration Meeting

After emphasising the enormous significance of the conclusion of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, he said:

This treaty, together with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed between Korea and the Soviet Union, constitutes a powerful support to the fulfilment of the historical tasks of the Korean people to defend their achievements in socialist construction form the encroachment of imperialism and unify the fatherland peacefully and a firm guarantee for defending the security and peace in Korea and China.

He continued: The existence of the Chinese People's Republic and the growth of its might are a powerful factor of increasing the might of the entire socialist camp, thwarting the aggression and war machinations of the imperialists and preserving and consolidating peace in the Far East and the world.

Noting that the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK have waged a consistent struggle for a lasting peace in Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, First Vice-Premier Kim Il said:

The U.S. imperialists are answering with provocative clamour all our just proposals on withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea, on not resorting to armed forces against the other side between North and South Korea and on reducing the armed forces of the North and South.

Noting that the provocative plots of the U.S. imperialists and the Chiang Kai-shek clique present a grave menace to peace of the world, the First Vice-Premier declared that the Korean people resolutely demand the U.S. imperialists immediately pull out of Taiwan and the coastal islands of China.

The First Vice-Premier said in conclusion:

Our people will strengthen in every way friendship and solidarity with the Chinese people, our close neighbour and ally, and will march with the Chinese people in any circumstances.

We will unite closer with the world working class, unite closer with the Asian, African, Latin American peoples and unite closer with the peaceloving peoples the world over.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets Mongolian National Day

PYONGYANG, July 10 (KCNA)—On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, Premier Kim Il Sung, and Choi Yong Kun, President of Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, sent on July 10 a joint telegram of greetings to Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade Z.Sambu, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The telegram reads in part:

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, we extend, in the name of the Central Committee of the KWP, Presidium of the SPA and the Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people, the warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the brotherly Mongolian people.

The Korean people, rejoicing over as their own the glorious National Day and successes made by the fraternal Mongolian people, are convinced that friendship and solidarity firmly sealed between the peoples of our two countries on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism will be further consolidated.

Chinese National People's Congress Supports SPA Message

PEKING, July 7 (HSINHUA)—The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the Chinese People's Republic discussed yesterday the message of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK addressed to the parliaments of all countries of the world for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and the realisation of the peaceful unification of Korea and adopted a resolution supporting the message.

The resolution stressed that the message addressed to the parliaments of all countries of the world and relevant documents adopted at the 11th Session of the 2nd SPA of the DPRK echo the voice of justice ringing out from the bottom of the hearts of the 30 million Korean people, and is a new, important effort of the DPRK to realise the peaceful unification of the fatherland and ease tension in the Far East.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the CPR, the resolution declared, firmly supports the struggle of the Korean people against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress is firmly convinced that all the peace-loving countries and the people of the world will take active steps in warm response to the appeal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and support in every way the struggle of the Korean people for driving out the U.S. army from South Korea and saving the country.

U.S. WAR PROVOCATION POLICY VIEWED FROM ITS VIOLATION OF KOREAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

On July 27 of 1953, the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed. Forthcoming July 27 falls on the 9th anniversary of its conclusion.

It is one of the major purposes written into the Agreement to turn the Korean ceasefire into a basis for a lasting peace.

For this purpose, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made consistent efforts. For example, shortly after the conclusion of the Agreement, it reduced voluntarily the numerical strength of the Korean People's Army by 80,000. It also repeated a proposal to reduce the strength of both North and South to 100,000 or less, and to conclude an agreement banning the use of any kind of military power as a means of solving questions pending between the two sides.

In 1958, the Chinese People's Volunteers, who had fought on the Korean front, were withdrawn voluntarily from the northern part of Korea.

In connection with the present tense situation in South Korea resulting from its occupation by the U.S., the 11th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea discussed carefully appropriate measures to wage a nationwide struggle to force the U.S. aggressors to pull out of South Korea. As a result, it proposed once again to the South Korean authorities to conclude an agreement on the banning of the use of armed forces against each other and on the reduction of strength of the armed forces of the both sides to 100,000 or less. Attached to this proposal was the condition that the U.S. forces be withdrawn from South Korea.

However, the U.S. imperialists have been pursuing a course diametrically opposed to this proposal.

In August of 1953, or shortly after the conclusion of the Agreement, they forced on the toppled Syngman Rhee "regime" the so-called "U.S.-'ROK' Mutual Defence Treaty," with the aim to perpetuate their occupation of South Korea and to provoke another war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists flatly refused to accept a proposal of the Government of the DPRK to hold a political conference to work out proper measures for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. They showed no sincere attitude in the course of the Geneva Conference which was held in April of 1954 to solve the question peacefully.

By refusing to discuss any just proposal made by the North Korean delegation, they wrecked the conference by their own action.

Further, they refused absolutely a proposal, made on several occasions by the Government of the DPRK, for realizing contact, free travel and communication between the North and South of the country.

After the ceasefire in Korea, the U.S. imperialists increased the number of the divisions of the South Korean "National Defense Army" to 31 from 16 at the time of the conclusion of the Agreement, while continuously bringing into South Korea vast quantities of various kinds of military materials.

In June of 1956, the U.S. took unilateral measures to compel members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to leave from all the trading ports of South Korea.

Further, the U.S. resorted to all possible means to obstruct the smooth functioning of the NNSC, until in October of 1961 the U.S. unilaterally framed a regulation, which was aimed at prevent-

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MASSACRE OF KOREAN PEOPLE BY U.S. FORCES DURING KOREAN WAR

Today, all the Korean people are observing the 9th anniversary of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, upholding the banner of anti-American, national salvation struggle to make the U.S. army withdraw from South Korea and achieve peaceful unification of their fatherland.

From the outset of the Korean War, the U.S. imperialist aggressors self-exposed in all nakedness their true colour as the cannibals and most vicious barbarians of the 20th century. The following is some of the massacre, destruction and plunder committed by the U.S. army during the war.

The U.S. imperialists who had been advocating the "U.N. police action" committed in Korea an unprecedentedly destructive, sanguinary war and perpetrated undescribable atrocities.

The then commander of the U.S. 8th Army Van Fleet ordered his mercenaries: "Kill everyone. Don't let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people. You will be serving your country as American citizens by killing as many Koreans as possible."

The U.S. imperialist aggressive troops acted just thus from the first day of the Korean War.

Taking to their heels southward in the early days of the war, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique committed all kinds of outrages—murder, arson, destruction, rape, pillage and so on—every where in South Korea.

Even according to preliminary data, the American troops slaughtered numberless patriots and innocent people by barbarous means in towns, big and small, and rural villages of South Korea—1,146 in Soowon, over 600 in Kongjoo and Pyungtaik respectively, 2,060 in Choongjoo, 2,000 in Booyuh and Chungjoo each, more than 500 in Ansung, upwards of 400 in Koonsan and Anyang respectively, 8,644 in Taejon, over 800 in Tongyung and more than 4,000 in Chonju.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialist aggressors destroyed and reduced to ashes defenseless towns and rural villages in North Korea and the newly liberated areas through indiscriminate bombing and bombardment.

The massacre, destruction and plunder committed by the U.S. army during their temporary occupation of some areas of North Korea in autumn of 1950 had no precedent in their scale, barbarity and ferocity.

The preliminary wartime inquiry into the massacre by the U.S. aggressive army in various localities during the temporary retreat of the Korean People's Army places the number of victims at 1,400 in Jairyung, 950 in Sariwon, 19,072 in Anak, 35,383 in Shinchun, 5,545 in Songwha, 13,000 in Eunryool, 5,290 in Pyungsan, 2,700 in Haeju, 1,293 in Bongsan, 2,000 in Yunpyung Island, 15,000 in Pyongyang, 1,511 in Nampo, 1,200 in Soonchun, 1,561 in Kangsuh, 1,342 in Kaichun, 1,400 in Bakchun, 5,000 in Anju, 1,400 in Sunchun, 25,300 in Yangyang, 1,560 in Chulwon and 648 in Hamjoo.

Smile of a Yankee devil! U.S. imperialists killed at random innocent Korean people during the Korean War. Have they any means to justify this atrocity? Absolutely not! (At Kohje Island)

U.S. aggressors killed or wounded numerous Korean and Chinese prisoners by dilute sulphuric acid gas bombs at camp No. 14 on Kohje Island on July 26, 1953. Kim Kyung Soon, a Korean prisoner, was injured in his eyes and became blind.

Even now, more cases of massacre of the people by the U.S. imperialists are being exposed in the above-mentioned areas and other places.

The bestiality of the slaughter by the U.S. army finds vivid manifestation in the massacre in Shinchun County, Whanghai Province, organized by Harrison, First Lieutenant of the U.S. army.

Shinchun County was occupied by the U.S. army on October 17, 1950.

On the following day, at the order of Harrison, about 900 inhabitants were slaughtered in the air-raid shelter of the former County People's Committee. Among the massacred were some 300 children and no small number of pregnant women.

On October 20, nearly 500 men and women including over 100 children were brutally killed in the air-raid shelter of the former County Militia Office and 104 in the air-raid shelter of the Shinchun County Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

On December 7, on the eve of its retreat from the county, the enemy murdered in Wonam Ri of the same county over 900 inhabitants, of which over 200 were children.

Clamouring for the "extermination of the communists," the U.S. aggressors cut open the abdomen of pregnant women and then trod upon the unborn babies, and skinned Workers' Party members, gauged out their eyeballs and put a wire through their noses and then dragged the victims by an ox-cart along the streets.

They also employed such diabolical methods as killing people by cutting off the breasts of young women, by sawing into pieces, by boiling, by driving nails into heads, burning at the stake, by running over bodies with tanks, etc.

The U.S. troops committed such atrocities only for the fun of it.

In 45 days the U.S. troops massacred in Shinchun County 35,383 people.

This was a quarter of the total population of this county.

Especially, the U.S. barbarians murdered 88 per cent of the inhabitants in Mankoong Ri, Koongheung Myun, 66 per cent in Woonbong Ri of Onchun Myun and 100 per cent of the men in Ryanggang Ri of Shinchun Myun, all in Shinchun County.

In Whanghai Province alone over 120,000 people were massacred by the same bestial method as in Shinchun County.

When they were fleeing in face of the counter-attack by the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, the U.S. imperialist aggressors took away two million people to the South, threatening they would drop atomic bombs on the people and so forth, and launched holocausts on the way to the South.

Besides this, they robbed away 6,709 items of cultural relics from museums in Pyongyang, Chongjin, Hamheung, Haeju and in Mount Myohyang.

Before the might of the heroic Korean people and the Korean People's Army and of the Chinese People's Volunteers who rose in support of the just cause of the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists were forced to kneel to the Korean people, suffering an ignominious defeat for the first time in their history. The Korean Armistice Agreement was signed at last at the "House of Peace" in Panmunjom on July 27, 1953.

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ing communication between the Korean-Chinese side and the billets at Panmunjom of the Swedish and Swiss members of the NNSC.

Thus, on June 21 of 1957, they declared the unilateral abrogation of sub-paragraph 13-D of the Agreement, which prohibits the carrying into South Korea of any kind of military materials from outside.

They moved the "United Nations Command" from Tokyo to Seoul, and reorganized their divisions stationed in South Korea and equipped them with atomic weapons.

They brought into South Korea various kinds of weapons of mass extermination, including 280 mm atomic guns, guided missiles such as Honest John, Matador, Nike Hercules and Hawk, together with many new warships and other vessels. As a result, South Korea has been turned into a vast military base for atomic warfare.

Early in 1961, a U.S. fighting unit specially trained in the use of guided missiles and atomic weapons was introduced into the country.

Further, they conducted large-scale military maneuvers in areas near the demarcation line or along the coastal areas of South Korea, with the northern art of Korea as the target of their attack. During these military drills, a large number of guided missiles were launched.

As of July 28 of 1961, F-100, F-102 jet planes, and other aircraft invaded the North Korean territorial sky as many as 667 times. A total of 1,356 planes were involved in these violations of the territorial sky. Between January 1 to July 28 of 1962, violations of the North Korean terrtorial sky amounted to 11.

The North Korean territorial waters were also violated by the U.S. imperialists.

Sending warships and other vessels—among which were destroyers, submarines, medium-size landing crafts, tank-carriers, escort vessels, guard-ships and transport ships—deep inside the territorial waters of the northern part of Korea, the U.S. imperialists attacked, kidnapped, and killed Korean fishermen.

Thus, during only three months from January to March of 1961, the U.S. naval forces invaded the coastal areas of North Korea as many as 86 times.

After the so-called May 16, 1961 "military coup d'etat" in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists did more undisguisedly hostile acts of this kind against North Korea.

Referring to the possibility of a new war in Korea, Magruder, notorious U.S. war-monger, once said publicly that "in such case, we are ready and sure to use in Korea all sorts of powerful weapons, including even atomic weapons, which we did not use in the Korean War of 1950-1953." Also U.S. brass hats in South Korea announced that the U.S. forces in South Korea were fully prepared to strike with atomic weapons at any target in North Korea within 30 minutes after an order by the White House."

Speaking at a news conference held on February 28 of this year, W.A. Stahr said proudly that "our defense of the territorial waters of South Korea is sufficient. U.S. nuclear submarines are deployed on the West Pacific coasts including the territorial waters of South Korea."

Upon flying to South Korea on May 21 of this year, Admiral John H. Size of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, told a news conference that war preparations had now been completed to cope, promptly and properly, with any emergency in South Korea and other areas of the Far East.

By providing the Civil Administration Police with machine-guns and various other automatic weapons, or by planting explosives in the demilitarized zone, the U.S. imperialists violated the Agreement 174 times during two months prior to the opening (on July 26 of 1961) of the 235th session of the secretaries-general of the Korean Armistice Commission.

On two occasions in 1961 (on the evening of June 20 and 28), the U.S. imperialists sent two Korean civilians on spy missions into the northern territory of Korea, after they had trained them for this purpose.

As a result of their examination by the 5th Inspection Team members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, these two spies were identified as Li Yang Sup and Kim Sang Jong.

Further, it should not escape our notice that work on the construction of new military bases and supply bases had also been vigorously stepped up in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

The construction work of a mammoth ordnance depot for the "ROK" air forces, the largest in the Far East, started in Taegu, North Kyungsang Province, on May 29 of this year.

Also during this year, a military air-field and two huge warehouses for military supplies are expected to be completed, the former near Kwangju city, South Cholla Province and the latter in Woeguan, North Kyungsang Province. (Tongyang Tongshin report of March 14, 1962, from Seoul)

(To be continued)

Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (10)

(Continued)

(4) At the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, Marshal Kim Il Sung summarized the results of the South Korean people's struggles, which were developed under the influence of the Party, and the lessons, which were learned through these struggles, and made clear a program for further strengthening the struggle of the South Korean people, in the light of the newly created situation and the subsequent development of the situation in South Korea.

In his summary report to the Congress, Marshal Kim Il Sung, on the basis of an analysis of the South Korean situation and its principal trends, formulated more concretely the fundamental revolutionary tasks to be fulfilled by the South Korean people in carrying out their revolution, which was defined as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist democratic revolution.

Mashal Kim Il Sung set forth the following as the major goals of the struggle of the South Korean people:

1. To mobilize all patriotic forces in South Korea into a struggle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation, in order to force the U.S. aggressive forces to pull out of South Korea and to put an end to the U.S. policy of colonial subjugation in South Korea;
2. To smash the military fascist dictatorship of South Korea, in order to democratize the political and social life there, and to solve the question of people's living;
3. To win all democratic freedom and rights;
4. To enforce the land reform, on the basis of confiscation and distribution of land without compensation, and the nationalization of key industries;
5. To institute an eight-hour labour system, a social insurance system and a free medical service, in order to help solve the question of the living of the working masses;
6. To develop a democratic national culture and change the present educational system in favor of a democratic one, and
7. To guarantee equal rights for both sexes.

While, particularly, attaching great importance to the question of awakening and revolutionarizing the more than 700,000-strong South Korean "national defense army," in order to develop as rapidly as possible the South Korean patriotic forces, Marshal Kim Il Sung stressed that the South Korean "national defense army" should immediately discontinue to serve U.S. imperialism as its docile tool to suppress the South Korean people's patriotic and democratic movements, but should become a people's army to defend the national interests of the workers, farmers and broad sections of other popular masses, by opposing all foreign troops.

Marshal Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the April 19 Popular Uprising (of 1960 in South Korea), which succeeded in overthrowing the Syngman Rhee "regime," but failed in achieving the fundamental demands of the South Korean Revolution and, as a result, in preventing a military fascist dictatorship from seizing power. And he attributed the major causes of this failure to the fact that the South Korean workers and peasants, as the basic forces of the revolution, had not yet been awakened enough and that the struggle was not carried out thoroughly and was not fully organized, particularly because of the lack of leadership by a revolutionary party.

From this point of view, he stressed the necessity of forming a Marxist-Leninist party in South Korea, which should enjoy support from broad sections of the masses and around which all the patriotic, revolutionary forces should be rallied, with the working class and peasantry as the core, and of establishing correct guidance in mass struggle, so that an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution in that part of the country might be carried out successfully and be led to final victory.

Attaching importance to the question of forming a united front against U.S. imperialism for national salvation, a question which arises as the most important of the revolutionary demands in the present South Korea, Marshal Kim Il Sung presented the correct task of basing this front on political and social foundations, that is, on a solid unity of the workers and peasants under the leadership of the working class, and of drawing the South Korean youths, students, intellectuals, urban petty-bourgeois and other people in all walks of life into this front.

(To be continued)

96th Repatriation Boat Arrives in Chongjin

CHONGJIN, July 9 (KCNA)–The repatriation boat carrying the 96th batch of Korean repatriates from Japan arrived on the morning of July 9 in Chongjin.

Korean Red Cross delegates and their suite members who had been to Niigata to take over the repatriates also came back aboard the ship.

Thousands of Chongjin citizens in their holiday rest gathered on the wharf from early in the morning.

A welcoming meeting was held at the Resting House of at the wharf.

Speaking at the meeting, Li Joon Ho, leader of the 96th group of repatriates, expressed the determination of the repatriates to work hard, while learning, for the unification of the fatherland and socialist construction, to repay the Korean Workers' Party and Marshal Kim Il Sung who opened them a new road of life.

While taking a rest in the Reception Centre, the repatriates inspected factories and enterprises in the city and acquainted themselves with the vigorous labour struggle of the working people in the homeland for scaling the six heights this year.

Repatriation ship leaves Niigata taking the 96th group of Korean returnees aboard.

Success of a Worker-Student From Japan

PYONGYANG, July 8 (KCNA)–"I will do my bit, small as it is, by completing my research into this synthetic tannin for the betterment of people's living. I think this is my repayment to the fatherland which has brought me up into a fine worker and college student from a down-trodden day-labourer. And I believe that I can thus live up to the expectation of my colleagues in Japan who entreated me, when I was leaving for home, to devote my all to socialist construction and carry out their shares also."

This was how Kim Hak Ryong concluded his report at a scientific paper reading of students of the factory colleges throughout the country. A storm of applause swept the hall when he was stepping down from the rostrum.

Professors and veteran technicians from the heavy industrial commission and ministries all admitted the great economic value of his treatise.

Kim Hak Ryong, one of the 26th repatriates from Japan, is a laboratory worker of the Aoji Chemical Factory and a student of the college attached to it.

In his treatise he gave an authentic theoretical analysis of the question of synthesizing tannin out of inadhesive oil extracted from acid oil, a by-product which is obtained in the course of the liquefaction of coal. The application of his research in the industrialization of hide dressing will mean one more innovation in this domain.

In Japan he did whatever work that came to hand in a coal mine after leaving a middle school half way. What made this youth conquer the mysterious fortress of science back in the homeland?

Answering the congratulations of the attendants in the lobby, Kim Hak Ryong said: "To tell the truth, what I did is small. As for my paper, it is a fruit of the comradely love of my collective which forges ahead under the great slogan, "One for all and all for one." I would not have even dared to undertake such a thing, were it not been for their help."

Kim Hak Ryong was admitted to the factory college not long after he was posted here upon returning home from Japan.

At that time, he had poor grounding in science and, still worse, he could not speak his own mother tongue well. The whole collective helped him. Kim Ok Sun, an assayer, sat up with him late into the night every day to teach him Korean language.

Teacher Choo Pil taught him in accordance with a special study programme.

His co-workers in the factory did his assignments before he knew it, to give him as much time for study as possible.

When Kim Hak Ryong hit upon the idea of synthesizing tannin, engineer Li Hak Joon spared no efforts in giving him theoretical and practical help for about six months.

"I do not mean to brag, but now I have the confidence to carry out any difficult tasks to the end. The collective helps me and I have nothing to worry about my living. Only study and practice are what I am to do," he says.

His family lives in Aoji. His two younger brothers, one designer and the other lorry driver, are studying and working hard. His children are all honour students. His wife is healthy and working well after having her chronic disease cured soon after returning home.

Kim Hak Ryong is firmly resolved to complete his research into tannin within the year for its industrial production and then start the research for bringing about innovation in the liquefaction of coal.

South Korean Shipping Workers Fight for Overtime Pay

Seoul maritime transportation workers, employed by the certain "maritime transportation bureau" in Inchon city, Kyonggi Province, demanded the Kyonggi "Government Office" pay overtime allowance, according to South Korean newspaper Kyonggi Maiil Shinmoon.

The workers had been forced to work overtime at starvation wages.

Sometimes they had been forced to work until midnight without receiving overtime pay, the paper reported.

S. Korean "Nat'l Construction Corps" Members Reject Forcible Labour

The members of the "National Construction Corps" in Rechun of North Kyungsang Province and Jinjoo of South Kyungsang Province rose up against suppression and forced labour, according to a recent issue of the South Korean local daily Taegu Ilbo.

Indignant at their superiors who intensify collective corporal punishment and force them to work, berating in foul language, over 300 "construction corps" members in the Rechun area refused to work, the paper said. They demonstrated and put up an 8-point demand against suppression and forced labour.

Synchronizing with this, the "national construction corps" members in Jinjoo also rose up. They stoned their superiors who tried to suppress them on the pretext of their neglect in cleaning.

These cases had so far been in the dark. They were brought to light through trials against those who are involved in these cases.

Earlier, on April 28, 400 and more "national construction corps" members in the "frontline area" fought against forced labour and oppression.

The so-called national construction corps are forced labour corps organized with South Korean youth and middle-aged by the U.S. imperialists for the expansion and reinforcement of their military setups.

Junta Forcibly Removes Houses

The South Korean authorities under military administration, contrary to their honeyed words about construction, removed forcibly the houses of poor people in Inchon on the ground that they spoiled "the beauty of the city," in defiance of strong protests voiced by the residents.

Inchon city officials, in Kyonggi Province, recently pulled down 175 houses, without taking any remedial measures for them, South Korean paper Kyonggi Ilbo reported.

The city authorities also made clear their intention of removing 420 more houses, the paper said.

In Chungchong city, too, 165 families were forced to leave their homes to wander in the streets, as the authorities pulled down their dwellings forcibly on two occasions, South Korean paper Kangwon Ilbo reported.

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